

A  
**LETTER**

FROM A

*1102. L. 8.*

*Member of Parliament* 2

TO A

**Friend in the Country,**

CONCERNING

**The Sum of 115,000 l.**

Granted for the SERVICE of the

**CIVIL LIST.**

With an Impartial Account how the *Civil List Revenues* were settled upon his Majesty's Royal Predecessors; and in what Manner they are now settled upon his Present Majesty.

Also, a *List* of the Names of such Members of the *Honourable House of Commons*, as Voted For, and Against granting 115,000 l. for making good the *Arrears* of the *Civil List*.

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**The Third Edition.**

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Printed for Jeffrey Walker, near the Anodyne Necklace, without Temple-Bar.

1730

[ Price 6 d. ]

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The Third Edition.

LONDON

Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall.

A

## LETTER, &amp;c.

S I R,

**Y**OUR Questions to me concerning the late Grant of 115,000 *l.* upon Account of Arrears in his present Majesty's *Civil List Revenues*, will, in a great Measure, be answered by the inclosed *Protests*; where-  
 in you will find the principal Arguments relating to that Mat-  
 ter clearly and fully stated; but as you desire a more particular  
 information upon some Points than could be contained in Acts  
 of that Kind, I shall endeavour to give you Satisfaction in this  
 Respect; and in order to it observe how the *Civil List Reve-*  
*nués* were settled upon his Majesty's Royal Predecessors, and in  
 what manner they are now settled on his present Majesty.

By an Act passed in the 9th. and 10th. Year of King *William*,  
 the Parliament settled upon him for Life for the Uses of his Ci-  
 vil Government a Sum certain, or Rent Charges of *seven hun-*  
*red thousand Pounds per An.* to arise from several Duties  
 and Revenues, which if they produced more than that Sum,  
 the *Surplus*, was to be reserved for the Disposition of Parlia-  
 ment; and if, by any Accident, they should fall short of that  
 Sum within any one Year, there was no Obligation on the Par-  
 liament to make good any such *Deficiency*.

By another Act pass'd in the 12th and 13th of his Reign  
 the Parliament charged 192,400 *l. per Ann.* by a Deduction  
 of 3700 *l. per Week*, out of the hereditary and temporary  
 Excise, Part of the Revenues granted to the King by the form-  
 er Act, for raising a Sum of Money for the Publick Services of  
 the Year, and then left the Revenues and Duties to the King,  
 without Account for any *Surplus*, as well as without any Claim  
 on the Publick to make good *Deficiencies*, it being well judg'd  
 that there was no likelihood of a *Surplus*; after such a De-  
 duction.

Upon King *William's* Death, the same Revenues were in  
 the same Manner settled upon Q. *Anne* for her Life, charged  
 like.



likewise with the Expences of Management and to be without Account, as to any *Surplus*, and without any Claim for a *Deficiency*; That they did not produce one Year with another, upon a *Medium*, during the whole Course of her Majesty's Reign, a clear Sum of 600,000 *l.* is beyond Dispute; and this Sum was charged as in the former Reign with 35500 *l.* for *Pensions* from which the *present Civil List* is discharged. The same Revenues were in the same Manner at first settled upon his late Majesty K. George; but the Parliament soon after turn'd that Settlement into a Rent Charge of 700,000 *l. per Annum*; and took 120,000 *l. per Ann.* out of the aggregate Fund, to compleat that Rent Charge, which was to commence from *Michaelmas* 1715; and if the Civil List Revenues, with that additional 120,000 *l.* produced more than the 700,000 *l.* the *Surplus* was to be accounted for to the Publick; and it was accounted for accordingly from Time to Time, and placed to the Sinking Fund; and upon a *Medium* of the whole Reign, one Year with another, has produced 65000 *l.* and upwards, and in the five last Years near 100,000 *l.* Upon this State of the Revenues it was proposed, at his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, by the *honourable Gentleman*, who now presides at the Treasury, that the several Revenues and Duties settled for the Uses of the Civil Government in the late King's Reign, together with the 120,000 *l.* out of the aggregate Fund, should be granted to his Majesty, not in the Nature of a Rent Charge, but absolutely and without Account; it being asserted by the *same Gentleman*, that they would, in all Likelihood, produce at least 800,000 *l. per Ann.* one Year with another; and one principal Motive for this Encrease of 100,000 *l. per Ann.* more than had been settled on the late King, was the making an *honourable Provision* for all the *Royal Family*. Thus it was proposed, understood, and agreed to, by the House; but when the Bill was brought in there appeared the Clause, which hath given Occasion to this late Dispute; how this Clause came to be inserted, since it was not agreeable to the Resolution, on which the Bill was order'd to be brought in, not directed by any subsequent Instruction, I shall not at present consider; but must assert, that such a Construction as is now put upon it was never apprehended, or could be conceived, by any one Gentleman then in Parliament, or even by those who inserted this Clause.

The Case stands thus: By the Act of the first of the King for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Hou



*Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain*, his Majesty is to enjoy all the Civil List Revenues, with the 120,000 *l.* out of the aggregate Fund, without Account for any *Surplusses* over and above 800,000 *l. per Annum*, however considerable they may happen to be in any Year; and yet the Publick, by a Clause in the same Act, is to make good *Deficiencies*; or as the Clause for giving the 115,000 *l.* has construed it, any *Arrears* of these Revenues standing out and not paid into the *Exchequer*, at *Midsummer Day*, to compleat 800,000 *l. per Annum*.

Now considering this Case on the Foot of a *Deficiency* only, the Disadvantage to the Publick will appear to be very great. The most considerable Branches of the Civil List Revenues are in the Nature of them, liable to vary from Year to Year; the Interruptions, or decay of Trade and other Accidents must necessarily lessen the Produce of the *Customs*. Other Causes may in the same Year lessen the Produce of the *Excise*. The Publick is to make good the *Deficiencies*, and consequently the Taxes on the People are to increase as their Losses and Misfortunes do, and even on account of those very Losses and Misfortunes, and they are to pay more as they grow less able to pay at all; on the contrary, the Crown cannot in any Event, receive less than 800,000 *l. per Annum*, and may often have the Benefit of a *Surplus* from those Causes, which had brought a Burthen on the People; for as the Importations are hindered in one Year, they will according to the Course of Trade increase in another.

If then the Disadvantage to the People is so great, by their being only obliged to make good casual and real *Deficiencies*, how much greater must it be upon the present Construction of the Clause, by which it is asserted that the Publick is obliged to compleat whatever Sum is wanting of the full 800,000 *l.* actually received into the *Exchequer*, the very *Midsummer Day* the Year ends? Altho' there are *Arrears* standing out in Bills of Exchange, Money in the Receivers and Collectors Hands, more than sufficient to make up this Sum; and it is evident that it is impossible the Taxes can be collected, much less Remitted to the *Exchequer* in *London*, from all Parts of *Great Britain*, the very Day upon which they become due. These are such *Arrears* as I believe there is not a Man in the Kingdom but will agree, that the Parliament at the Time of passing this Clause, neither thought nor intended should ever be made good by the People: For these are such *Arrears*, as it was well known, must be unavoidable to a certain Degree in every

ery Year, and may, at any Time, be encreas'd by a *designing and corrupt Minister*, to any Sum he thinks fit: and this without appearing to give Directions to his Officers of the Revenue, but by a bare Connivance only, by the Negligence of a Treasurer in not quickning Payments, or by forgetting, for many Years, whole Branches of the Revenue, as happen'd not long ago, in the memorable Case of the *Hawkers and Pedlars*; so that let the Net Produce of the Revenues be never so great, these pretended *Arrears* are to be made good by the *Land Tax*, or other Supplies of the Year. Thus the well-known Author of a \* Pamphlet, published in the Year 1713, may assume the Merit of having himself accomplished what he then foretold, and seem'd to apprehend very much, that a *Land or Malt Tax* might be made at last an *Hereditary Revenue for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*.

There is another Method of making the Appearance of *Arrears*, when in truth there are none, or of making them seem more considerable than they really are, by anticipating part of the Revenues, and directing the paying Money out of the respective Offices of the Receipt of the Revenues, for the Uses of the Civil Government before they are paid into the *Exchequer*; by which means a Parliament may be misled, as might have happened upon this Occasion, if some Omissions in the Accounts delivered by the *Secretary of the Treasury* had not been rectified by those called for by other *Gentlemen*.

This Practice is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Publick; for it subverts all the wise Regulations, and Checks established by our Ancestors, for the due Collection and just and faithful Disposition of the *Revenues of the Crown*; since by this clandestine Manner of issuing them, the Payments do not appear upon proper *Record*, as the Law requires. And the *Revenues* may consequently be easily dissipated and not accounted for; and it will be very difficult to know certainly what the Produce or Receipt has really been, without making such a strict Scrutiny as a *conscious Minister* will either directly oppose, or endeavour to frustrate by giving Directions to perplex if not to falsify Accounts.

To state both these Cases in private Life: Suppose you had settled upon your Son an Estate which was to *answer and satisfy*

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\* Vide Pamphlet, *A short History of the Parliament*. Written by R. W. Esq.

to him every Year the Sum of 500 *l.* and that by a Contrivance between him and the Steward, the Son takes from the Tenants 100 *l.* before the Rent is paid to the Steward, and his Money never appears in the Steward's Account; is this to be deem'd a *Deficiency*, and the Father oblig'd to make it good? No; for it is manifest the Son, in this Case, would have 500 *l.* a Year; and is it not as plain in the other Case, that if at the End of the Year your Son had received only 400 *l.* in Money, though the Tenants had paid their full Rent, and the remaining 100 *l.* was standing out in a Bill of Exchange, or in the Steward's Hands in the Country, should you think yourself oblig'd to pay him the 100 *l.* nay, to pay it after he had actually received it in Money by Payment of the Bill of Exchange, or from the Hands of the Steward? and yet this is exactly the present Case, as I shall show presently; but I think it necessary first to acquaint you with the Steps taken upon this Occasion.

The first Step taken in this Affair was by a Motion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for an Address to the King that the proper Officers might be directed to lay before the House of Commons an Account of the Produce of the Civil List Revenues within the Year from Midsummer 1727, to Midsummer 1728, over and above the annual weekly, or other Payments and Incumbances, thereon, and over and above all Grants made by any of his Majesty's Predecessors.

Though the Design of this Motion was easily apprehended. it was a Surprize to many Gentlemen that it should be made so late in the Session, and after the Recess of Easter, and when it was generally understood that there was no further Demand of Money to be made; since it related to an Account said by the Gentlemen, who made the Motion, to have been closed at Midsummer 1728, and consequently proper in every Respect (it at all) to have been brought in very early in the Session, and to have been considered in a full House; but the Surprize of Gentlemen was still greater, when the Accounts were laid before the House, and it appeared, that, contrary to the Words of Address, and the King's Answer, they were made up not upon the *real, Net Produce* of the Revenues, but upon what was called the *Net Receipt* within the Year, and that this material Alteration was made by Directions from the Treasury and by Letters writ to the several Offices by the Gentleman, who had moved the Address for the Produce. It was therefore moved that these Papers should be re-



referred to a *private Committee*, with Power to send for such other Accounts, and to call before them and examine such Officers of the *Revenue* as they judg'd necessary, and then to report to the House a true State of the Fact, and whether it did appear to them that there really was such a *Deficiency* in the Produce of the *Civil List Revenues*, as the *Act* requires should be made good.

But this Motion was oppos'd by the *Gentleman at the Head of the Treasury* and the *Secretary*, who deliver'd these Accounts. When the Gentlemen, who made this Motion, were refused this Committee, (an Indulgence, it was hoped, would have been thought reasonable in a Case of such Intricacy and Consequence.) Then they begg'd that at least it might be consider'd in a *full House*; that all Leaves of Absence might be revok'd, and the Members summoned to attend, as has been usual upon Business of less Importance; but this was likewise refused, being opposed by the said *Two Gentlemen*.

The Members, who had been so unsuccessful in these Motions, then moved for several Accounts from the Offices; and being afterwards apprehensive of not obtaining these Accounts in Time, they moved for the Attendance of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the Post-Masters General and other Officers of the *Revenue*, in order to have all the Light they could possibly obtain, in an Affair they thought of the utmost Importance.

I Will not trouble you with the many Differences and Contradictions which there are between all the Accounts first brought from the respective Offices, and the Account from the *Exchequer*, nor the particular Differences between them and the last Accounts which were called for, and are in some Instances very extraordinary; but you will see the Alteration they make in the general Ballance of the Account, by the annex'd *Abstract*, which is farther undeniably confirmed by the remarkable Resolution which the House came to after the Examination of the Officers of the *Revenue*, and comparing together the different Accounts brought upon this Occasion.

By the Account brought in and sign'd by the Secretary of the Treasury, the 115,000 *l.* is stated as a *Deficiency*. In the Resolution and in the Clause of *Appropriation*, it is called an *Arrear*, and an *Arrear* to be replaced and refunded. By the annex'd Account you will find there was so far from being a *Deficiency*, that the Produce of the Year was 912,649 *l.* of which 708,368 *l.* was actually received in Money in *London* before

summer, 1728. Received since in Money 128,115 *l.* and standing out in *Arrears* in April last 76,165 *l.* which whenever they come in must be accounted as the Produce of that Year, from Midsummer, 1727, to Midsummer, 1728. It does not indeed appear by the Accounts laid before the Two Houses, at what Times the *Arrears* were paid in, as it might have done, if all the Accounts called for had been given; but from the Nature of the *Arrears*, such as Bills of Exchange, Money in the Hands of Receivers, or Charges by them made in their Accounts for Duties incurred, it is certain the greatest Part must have been paid within 6 Weeks, or sooner, after Midsummer, 1728; so that the Crown gives Credit to its own Estate for a few Weeks only; whereas by this Clause, according to the most plausible Construction, which has been endeavoured to be put upon it, the Publick is to lend his Majesty 115,000 *l.* without Interest during his Life; and how unlikely this Money is to be ever replaced without a manifest Injury to the Servants and other Creditors of the Crown at the Time of the Demise, need not be explained to those, who have felt or heard of Losses of the same Kind upon the late Demise; and that some People never intend it should be repaid, I think appears plainly by their opposing the Motion that was made to repay this Sum out of the growing annual Surplus of the Revenues above 800,000 *l.* a Year.

I hope you will excuse my Endeavours to give you the fullest information I could upon some Points; although it has unavoidably led me to repeat some Things, which are much better expressed in the *Protests*. And now give me Leave, in as short and clear a Manner as I can, to set this Matter before you.

The Revenues granted to King *William*, and granted only towards the End of his Reign, were limited to 700,000 *l.* and soon aftererwards reduced. It is likewise certain that those granted to the late Queen did not amount, one Year with another, to 600,000 *l.* out of which in the first Eight Years of her Reign, she gave to the Use of the War, and other Publick Occasions, above 700,000 *l.* The late King had 700,000 *l.* a Year, out of which 100,000 *l.* was settled upon his present Majesty then Prince of *Wales*. His present Majesty's Revenues are 800,000 *l.* a Year at least; and it must be remembred, that the Grants of Pensions in former Reigns amounting to 355,000 *l.* *per Ann.* which were paid out of the Civil List during the Reign of King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his late Majesty until some few Years before his Death, and were then, by some Words inserted at the End of a Clause in a Revenue Act,

charged upon the Publick: This Charge being therefore taken from the Crown, must be reckoned as so much Encrease to its Revenue.

I shall now annex the Account which I have collected from the several Papers laid before both Houses of Parliament; by which it plainly appears that the *Produce* of the Civil List Revenues was sufficient to answer and satisfy according to the Act of Parliament, the Sum of 800,000*l.* and that there were no *Arrears* due to compleat that Sum as the *Protests* of the Lords declares there were not, when the Grant was made of the 115,000*l.*

|   |  |
|---|--|
| By the Accounts sign'd and deliver'd by Mr. <i>Scrope</i> the Secretary of the Treasury, there was allowed to be received between <i>Midsummer</i> , 1727, and <i>Midsummer</i> , 1728. | <i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i><br>684,407   10.   10½ |
|---|--|

By Accounts afterwards call'd for by other Gentlemen, there appeared to be the following Articles omitted in Mr. *Scrope's* Account, and which ought to have been charged to the Receipt before *Midsummer*, 1728.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| By an Account sign'd by the Commissioners of Excise paid to the Queen. | <i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i><br>18750   00   00 |
|--|--|

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| By an Account from the Post-Office the Neat Receipt is more than is in Mr. <i>Scrope's</i> Accompt, | 3814   12   03 |
|---|----------------|

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| The Receipt of the Wine Licenses appears by the Exchequer Account to be more, than charged in Mr. <i>Scrope's</i> Account, | 1396   11   04 |
|--|----------------|

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Total of Neat Receipt at <i>Midsummer</i> , 1728. | — — — — — 23,961   03   07 |
|---|----------------------------|

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Receiv'd since for Customs | 33013   08   10½ |
|----------------------------|------------------|

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Ditto on Excise 77873 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> which after the Deduction of 18892 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ said to be the <i>Arrears</i> of the Duty arisen between the 11th. of <i>June</i> , 1727, and <i>Midsummer</i> , 1727, is | 58981   04   11½ |
|---|------------------|



|   |                          |                            |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ditto at the Post-Office,   | 27120 02 08              |                            |
| Ditto Wine Licenses,  | 2900 00 00               |                            |
| Ditto small Branches,   | 6100 19 08               |                            |
|   | — — — —                  | 128,115 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Total receiv'd in April,  | — — — —                  | 836,484 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Arrears standing out in the Customs,                                | 69883 06 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                            |
| Arrears still in the Hands of the Country Post-Masters, and others, | 6282 01 00               |                            |
|   | — — — —                  | 76,165 07 0 $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| Total of the Produce,   | — — — —                  | 912,649 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Given the King for Arrears, — — — — 115,000 00 00

The half of 79022 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the Customs charged by Mr. *Scrope's* Account for Drawbacks between *Midsummer* 1727, and *Midsummer*, 1728, is by a Return from the Commissioners charged as paid for Duties before *Midsummer*, 1727, and consequently ought to be placed to the Account before that Time.

— 39,511 02 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

1,067,161 00 00

If we add to this the Land Revenues, which are anticipated by Debentures, Fines and Forfeitures; the Sales of Wood, which were always accounted for in the late Queen's Time; the Principality of *Wales*; all the Civil List Revenues of *Scotland*, of all which there is neither any Account of Produce or Disposition: It must be granted, that the Revenues of the Crown for this Year at least, were more than a Land Tax at 2 s. in the Pound.

Besides, as this Revenue was given for making an *honourable Provision for the whole Royal Family*, and his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* (who now, to our great Joy, is amongst us) continued abroad during this Year, the Expence of 100,000*l.* which was the Revenue his present Majesty enjoy'd, when Prince of *Wales*, was for this Time saved to the Crown.

Before I conclude, I must acquaint you, that several of the most material Accounts not being brought in till late the Night before, and some the same Morning, it was moved that considering there had been no time for perusing them, and the Fatigue Gentlemen had undergone the Day before upon a very

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late

late Attendance on an Election at the Bar, it was moved that the farther Consideration of this Affair might be adjourn'd to another Day; but this, was not agreed to; and after the Examination of the Commissioners of the Customs and Excise, the Postmaster General and the other Officers of the Revenue, which lasted till past Nine at Night, it was again propos'd, with the same ill Success, to adjourn the farther Consideration of this Affair till the next Morning.



# A L I S T

f such as voted for Granting 115,000*l.* for making good the *Arrears* of the *Civil List*.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| SIR Robert Walpole, Knt.<br>of the Garter.      | Right Hon. Lord Nassau Pow-<br>let.            |
| Right Hon. George Lord<br>Viscount Malpas.      | Right Hon. Earl of Inchequin.                  |
| Right Hon. Lord Vere Beau-<br>clerk.            | Right Hon. Lord William<br>Beauclerk.          |
| Right Hon. Lord Glenorchy.                      | Right Hon. Henry Lord Vi-<br>count Palmerston. |
| Right Hon. Richard Lord Vic.<br>Fitzwilliams.   | Right Hon. Richard Lord<br>Shannon.            |
| Right Hon. Lord James Ca-<br>vendish.           | Right Hon. Joseph Lord Mic-<br>clethwaite.     |
| Right Hon. Richard Lord<br>Viscount Castlemain. | Hon. Patte Byng, Esq;                          |
| Right Hon. Lord Viscount<br>Percival.           | Sir William Yonge, Knt. of<br>the Bath.        |
| Right Hon. Lord Viscount<br>Gage.               | John Orlebar Esq;                              |
| Right Hon. Henry Lord Mar-<br>quis of Canarvon. | James Metcalfe, Esq;                           |
| Right Hon. William Lord<br>Visc. Grimston.      | Robert Hucks, Esq;                             |
| Right Hon. William Lord<br>Marquis Hartington.  | Hon. John Fane, Esq;                           |
| Right Hon. John Lord Visc.<br>Galway.           | Phillip Lloyd, Esq;                            |
| Right Hon. Lord Charles<br>Cavendish.           | John Clavering Esq;                            |
| Right Hon. Daniel Ld. Finch.                    | Hon. Thomas Towlhend, Esq;                     |
| Right Hon. Ld. Henry Powlet.                    | Sir Robert Cotton, Bart.                       |
| Right Hon. Lord William<br>Powlet.              | Tho. Clutterbuck, Esq;                         |
|   | Coll. John Cope.                               |
|   | Sir Ed. Knatchbull, Bart.                      |
|   | Anthony Cracherode, Esq;                       |
|   | John Evelyn, Esq;                              |
|   | John Harris, Esq;                              |
|   | Edward Hughes, Esq;                            |
|   | Thomas Hales, Esq;                             |
|   | Coll. John Pytt.                               |

John



John Willes, Esq;  
 Humphery Morrice, Esq;  
 Charles Longuellie, Esq;  
 Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.  
 Hon. Matthew Ducie Morton,  
 Esq;  
 John Goddard, Esq;  
 John Hedges, Esq;  
 Robert Corker, Esq;  
 Henry Knollys, Esq;  
 Sir Robert Rich, Bart.  
 Henry Kelsall, Esq;  
 Thomas Farrington, Esq;  
 Hon. Thomas Herbert, Esq;  
 Thomas Coppleston, Esq;  
 Hon. Coll. Cha. Howard  
 Hon. William Finch, Esq;  
 Sir Charles Wills, Knight of  
 the Bath.  
 Dr. Exton Sayer.  
 Hon. Robert Byng, Esq;  
 Richard Edgcumbe, Esq;  
 James Shepard, Sergeant at Law.  
 Walter Cary, Esq;  
 Sir Archer Crofts, Bart.  
 James Nelthrope, Esq;  
 Dennis Bond, Esq;  
 William Chapple, Sergeant at  
 Law.  
 Thomas Pearse, Esq;  
 Sir James Thornhill, Bart.  
 James Pelham, Esq;  
 Nathaniel Gould, Esq;  
 Thomas Towers, Esq;  
 Charles Talbot, Esq;  
 Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;  
 Henry Parsons, Esq;  
 Hon. Coll. Henry Berkeley.  
 Charles Selwyn, Esq;  
 Coll. George Read.  
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 Sir George Caswall, Bart.  
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Caleb Lomax, Esq;  
 George Harrison, Esq;  
 Coll. Roger Handaside.  
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 David Polhill, Esq;  
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 Capt. Richard Evans.  
 Sir George Saunders, Knt.  
 Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.  
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 William Clayton, Esq;  
 Sir William Morgan, Knt.  
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 Sir Edmund Bacon of Gilling-  
 ham, Bart.  
 Robert Jacomb, Esq;  
 Cha. Gounter Nichols, Esq;  
 Coll. William Egerton  
 Sir Paul Methuen, Knt. of the  
 Bath.  
 Hon. John Finch, Esq;  
 Ralph Jenison, Esq;  
 William Carr, Esq;  
 Thomas Robinson, Esq;  
 Lieutenant General Sabine.  
 George Liddell, Esq;  
 Thomas White, Esq;  
 Thomas Noel, Esq;  
 Arthur Herbert, Esq;  
 Richard Herbert, Esq;  
 Samuel Edwards, Esq;  
 John Plumtree, Esq;  
 John Scrope, Esq;  
 Lieutenant General Wade.  
 William Pierce, Esq;  
 Francis Fane, Esq;

George Dodington, Esq;  
 Francis Whitworth, Esq;  
 Thomas Crispe, Esq;  
 Robert Eyre, Esq;  
 John Norris, Knt.  
 Charles Wager, Knt.  
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 John Maurice Morgan.  
 John Powlet, Esq;  
 George Huxley, Esq;  
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 Martin Bladen, Esq;  
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 John James Brudenell, Esq;  
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 Richard Plummer Esq;  
 Walter Chetwynd, Esq;  
 William Thompson, Knt.  
 Francis Negus, Esq;  
 George Downing, Bart.  
 John William Wyndham.  
 Peter Leathes, Esq;  
 John Stephen Cornwallis, Esq;  
 John John Cornwallis, Esq;  
 John Thomas Norton.  
 Right Hon. Arthur Onslow,  
 Esq;  
 Orlando Bridgman, Bart.  
 William Clayton, Esq;  
 John Richard Onslow,  
 Henry Vincent, Esq;  
 Paul Docminique, Esq;  
 Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;  
 John James Lumley, Esq;  
 John Henry Ingram, Esq;  
 Charles Eversfield, Esq;  
 John Richard Mills, Bart.  
 Thomas Pelham, Esq;  
 John Gould, Esq;  
 James Hesse, Esq;  
 Thomas Bladen, Esq;  
 John Shelly, Bart.

Hon. John Lumley, Esq;  
 Hon. Anthony Lowther, Esq;  
 Daniel Wilson, Esq;  
 John Ramsden, Esq;  
 Anthony Duncombe, Esq;  
 Thomas Lewis, Esq;  
 Hon. Robert Herbert, Esq;  
 Hon. John Verney, Esq;  
 George Heathcote, Esq;  
 Townsend Andrews, Esq;  
 Edward Ashe, Esq;  
 Hon. Horatio Townsend, Esq;  
 William Duckett, Esq;  
 Rogers Holland, Esq;  
 Giles Erle, Esq;  
 William Erle, Esq;  
 Sir Thomas Reade, Bart.,  
 Christopher Tilson;  
 William Sloper, Esq;  
 Sir William Wills, Bart.  
 Matthew St. Quintin, Esq;  
 John Cross, Esq;  
 Thomas Gibson, Esq;  
 Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart.  
 Sir Richard Lane, Knt.  
 Thomas Winnington, Esq;  
 Crew Offley, Esq;  
 Edward Thompson, Esq;  
 Richard Arundel, Esq;  
 Sir William Strikland, Bart.  
 Sir Conyers Darcy, Knt. of the  
 Bath.  
 James Tirrel, Esq;  
 Hon. Henry Finch, Esq;  
 George Westby, Esq;  
 William Jessop, Esq;  
 Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.  
 Leonard Smelt, Esq;  
 Sir George Oxenden, Bart.  
 Josiah Burchet, Esq;  
 Hercules Baker, Esq;  
 William Glanville, Esq;  
 Robert Bristow, Esq;  
 Peter Walter, Esq;

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sir Philip Yorke, Knt.      | John Campbell, Esq;      |
| Hugh Williams, Esq;         | Daniel Campbell, Esq;    |
| Thomas Morgan, Esq;         | John Campbell, Esq;      |
| Sir Nicholas Williams, Knt. | Alexander Brodie, Esq;   |
| John Griffith, Esq;         | Patrick Campbell, Esq;   |
| Thomas Wynne, Esq;          | Coll. Sinclair.          |
| Salisbury Lloyd, Esq;       | John Cockburn, Esq;      |
| William Corbett, Esq;       | James Grant, Esq;        |
| Thomas Lewis, Esq;          | Coll. James Scott.       |
| Coll. John Middleton.       | Coll. John Hope.         |
| Coll. James Campbell,       | Patrick Heron, Esq;      |
| William Smart, Esq;         | Lord Archibald Hamilton; |
| Sir James Campbell.         | Alexander Hamilton, Esq; |
| Patrick Dunbar, Esq;        | Duncan Forbes, Esq;      |

**A LIST** of such as voted *against* granting 115,000 *l.* for making good the *Arrears* of the *Civil List*.

|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>R</b> ight Hon. James Lord Visc. Limerick. | Edward Trelawny, Esq;       |
| Right Hon. John Lord Visc. Tyrconnel.         | Philip Hawkins, Esq;        |
| Right Hon. Henry Lord Visc. Morpeth.          | Capt. Edward Vernon.        |
| Right Hon. Walter Lord Visc. Chetwynd.        | Hon. Henry Vane, Esq;       |
| Right Hon. William Lord Visc. Vane.           | Gilfred Lawson, Esq;        |
| George Lewen, Esq;                            | James Lowther, Esq;         |
| Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.                         | Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.   |
| Harry Waller, Esq;                            | Sir Nathaniel Curson, Bart. |
| Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;                         | Thomas Pitt, Esq;           |
| Edmund Waller, Esq;                           | John Fuller, Esq;           |
| Sir John Cotton, Bart.                        | Richard Reynell, Esq;       |
| Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq;                    | Charles Howard, Jun. Esq;   |
| Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.                  | Edmund Pleydell, Esq;       |
| Robert Booth, Esq;                            | William Bowles, Esq;        |
|   | John Banks, Esq;            |
|   | George Bowes, Esq;          |
|   | Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.      |
|   | Thomas Bramston, Esq;       |
|   | Sir John Dutton, Bart.      |



Peter Bathurst, Esq;  
 Velters — — Cornwall, Esq;  
 Sir Thomas Clark, Knt.  
 Sir Thomas Seabright, Bart.  
 Edward Wortley, Esq;  
 Sir Robert Furnese, Bart.  
 Hon. John Finch, Esq;  
 Sir Edward Stanley, Bart.  
 Richard Shuttleworth, Esq;  
 Daniel Pultney, Esq;  
 William Shippen, Esq;  
 Thomas Bootle, Esq;  
 Hon. Sir Thomas Saunderson,  
 Knt. of the Bath.  
 Robert Vyner, Esq;  
 Sir Richard Ellis, Bart.  
 Henry Pacey, Esq;  
 Hon. Robert Shirley, Esq;  
 Sir Michael Newton, Knt. of  
 the Bath.  
 Hon James Bertie, Esq;  
 Francis Child, Esq;  
 Sir John Eyles, Bart.  
 John Barnard, Esq;  
 Micajah Perry, Esq;  
 Humphery Parsons, Esq;  
 John Hanbury, Esq;  
 Joseph Banks, Esq;  
 Hon. George Compton, Esq;  
 Nicholas Fenwick, Esq;  
 Sir Robert Sutton, Knt. of the  
 Bath.  
 Henry Perrot, Esq;  
 Sir John Ashley, Bart.  
 Richard Lister, Esq;  
 John Weaver, Esq;  
 Capt. John Charlton.  
 John Sambroke, Esq;  
 Sir William Wyndham, Bart.

Thomas Horner, Esq;  
 Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.  
 Charles Lockyer, Esq;  
 Michael Harvey, Esq;  
 Joseph Taylor, Esq;  
 John Chetwynd, Esq;  
 James Worsley, Esq;  
 Thomas Holmes, Esq;  
 Hon. Will. Leveson Gower.  
 Hon. Baptist Leveson Gower.  
 John Ward, Esq;  
 Sir William Barker, Bart.  
 Thomas Wyndham, Esq;  
 Hon. Price Devereux, Esq;  
 Samuel Lowe, Esq;  
 Thomas Scawen, Esq;  
 Sir Joseph Eyles, Knt.  
 Right Hon. Sir Joseph Jekyll,  
 Knt.  
 James Cocks, Esq;  
 William Newland, Esq;  
 James Oglethorpe, Esq;  
 Joseph Danvers, Esq;  
 John Knight, Esq;  
 Hon. Edward Digby, Esq;  
 William Peyto, Esq;  
 John Neale, Esq;  
 Sackville Tufton, Esq;  
 John How, Esq;  
 William Wardour, Esq;  
 Gabriel Roberts, Esq;  
 Charles Boone, Esq;  
 Edward Lisle, Esq;  
 Samuel Sandys, Esq;  
 Richard Foley, Esq;  
 Sir John Rushout, Bart.  
 Sir George Saville, Bart.  
 Sir William Milner, Bart.  
 William Aisleby, Esq;

C

Charles

Charles Stanhope, Esq;  
 Hon. George Berkley, Esq;  
 Henry Furness, Esq;  
 David Papillon, Esq;  
 Sir Robert Austen, Bart.  
 Philips Gibbons, Esq;

John Norris, Esq;  
 Hon. Bussy Mansell, Esq;  
 John Campbell, Esq;  
 Erasmus Philips, Esq;  
 Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.

N. B. *To preserve that Impartiality, which hath been pursued in this short Narration, it is necessary to remind the Reader (as is before taken Notice of) that many Gentlemen were gone into the Country, before this Demand was made in the House, and some were absent upon Accident or Particular Business; especially the Right Hon. William Pulteney, Esq. who after speaking against this Demand, was obliged by Affairs to leave the House, before the Question was put.*



*Die Sabbati 10<sup>o</sup> Maii, 1729.*

**U**PON Report from the Committee of the whole House appointed to consider of the Bill in relation to Corn, and Grain imported, &c.

It was moved, That the Words following, in the Clause for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, to be left out of the said Bill, *viz.*

“ And it is also hereby farther Enacted, That out of  
 “ all or any the Aids or Supplies aforesaid, there shall  
 “ and may be, issued and applied, for, and upon, Account  
 “ of the Arrears of the several Duties and Revenues granted  
 “ ed to his Majesty, by an Act made and passed in the first  
 “ Year of his Majesty Reign (Entitled, *An Act for the*  
 “ *better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the*  
 “ *Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain*) any  
 “ ny Sum, or Sums of Money, not exceeding the Sum of  
 “ 115,000*l.* in such Manner, and for such Uses and Pur-  
 “ poses, as his Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased  
 “ sed to direct and appoint.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case there shall be standing out, or in Arrear, at the Demise of his Majesty, (whom God long preserve) any Sum or Sums of Money, for, or on Account

the said Duties and Revenues, which, together with what hath been, or shall be, received out of the same, during his Majesty's Life; and, together with the said Sum of 115,000 *l.* shall be more than sufficient to compleat and satisfy to his Majesty during his Life, the yearly Sum of 800,000 *l. per Annum*, in clear Money, to be computed from the 25th Day of June, 1727. then and in such Case, the said Sum of 115,000 *l.* shall be replaced and refounded by, out of such Sum or Sums of Money so standing out, or in Arrears, as aforesaid, as shall be more than sufficient to compleat the said yearly Sum of 800,000 *l.* in clear Money, to be computed as aforesaid, or so much thereof, as the Monies arising thereby shall extend to satisfy the same; and that the Monies so to be replaced or refounded, shall be separated and kept apart in his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Use and Benefit of the Publick, and shall not be issued or applied to any other Use, or Uses, than such as shall be directed by Authority of Parliament.

Which being objected to,

The Question was put, whether those Words shall stand Part of the Bill?

It was resolved in the *Affirmative*.

*Dissentient.*

1. Because we apprehend, that this part of the Clause is neither founded on the Words of the Act to which it refers, nor warranted by any Construction thereof; for the Provision made in that Act is, that whenever the Produce of the several Duties and Revenues thereby granted, appears to be so *deficient*, that within any one Year it shall not be sufficient to answer and satisfy the Sum of 800,000 *l.* then, and not in any other Case, such *Deficiency* is to be made good out of the next Aids of Parliament. As this Act therefore provides only for a real *Deficiency* of the *Produce*, and not for any *Arrear* in the *Receipt* within the Year, and it has appeared by the Accounts laid before this House, that the real Produce was considerably more than sufficient to answer the Sum of 800,000 *l.* We think there can be no Colour to affirm that there has been any such *Deficiency* as the Act can be supposed to provide for. This appears from the Words of the Clause, which directs the Application of the Sum of 115,000 *l.* for, and upon Account of *Arrears*; and we cannot conceive the *Arrears* provided for in this Clause, and the *Deficiency* described in the Act, to be



one and the same Thing: Since, if they could be so understood, the Provision in the Clause would have been made agreeable to the Words of the Act, which relate to a *Deficiency* only; and it would be highly unjust to his Majesty to direct the Sum of 115,000*l.* to be refounded to the Publick at any Time, or under any Conditions: For if there had been a real *Deficiency*, the Grant to his Majesty should be absolute, and the Sum of 115,000*l.* would legally belong to him; so that this Clause either takes from his Majesty what we have no Right to take, or it gives him, which, as we apprehend, he has no Right to claim: As we cannot then consider the Sum to be given, either for a real *Deficiency* founded on the Civil List Act, or that it can be warranted by the said Act as a supposed *Arrear*; We conceive to be as a *new Grant* to his Majesty, and a new Burthen on the People, which does not appear to us to have been demanded by the Crown; and consequently not to have passed according to the Forms hitherto practised and requisite in all such Cases.

2. This Clause appears to us unreasonable on many Accounts. As there was no real *Deficiency* at *Midsummer*, 1728 to which Time the Account is stated, so neither is there an *Arrear* at the Time, when this new Supply is granted; but the whole Sum of 800,000*l.* and considerably more was coming into his Majesty's Coffers, and he was consequently in Possession of the very Money, the supposed *Arrear* of which is made good to him by this Clause. Thus it seems to us, that the Nation is loaded, not to complete, but to augment the Sum designed for his Majesty's Civil List, and this at a Time when the Publick Debts are encreased, when the Taxes are heavily felt in all Parts of the Country, when our foreign Trade is incumbered and diminished, when our Manufacturers decay, when our Population daily Multiply, and when many other national Calamities surround us. These Considerations are in themselves very moving, and we apprehend that they must appear stronger, when it shall be further considered that his Majesty would be so far from wanting any of these extraordinary Supplies, that even without the Provision in the Civil List Act for making good *Deficiencies* he would be possessed of a far greater Revenue than K. William Q. Anne, or even his late Majesty enjoyed; and yet his present Majesty then Prince of Wales, received out of the Civil List Revenues, during the Reign of the late King, 100,000*l.* per Annum.

um, besides the entire Revenues of the Principality of  
 es, and Dutchy of Cornwall, whereas it does not appear to  
 that the like Sum of 100,000*l.* *per Annum*, or even the  
 venues of the Principality of Wales, have yet been settled  
 his present Royal Highness.

3. We cannot but be extremely apprehensive of the many ill  
 consequences which may follow from a Grant of Money to the  
 own, so ill-grounded and so unreasonable as we conceive this  
 be. The Advantage in Favour of his Majesty, established  
 the Civil List Act, is very great; since if the Produce of the  
 venues granted and appropriated to the Use of the Civil List  
 es not answer the yearly Sum of 800,000*l.* the *Deficiency* is  
 be made good to his Majesty by the Publick, whereas no Pro-  
 vision is made, by which, if the Produce of those Revenues ex-  
 eds the Sum of 800,000*l.* the Surplus shall accrue to the Bene-  
 of the Publick. By this precedent, not only real *Deficiencies*  
 e to be made good, but supplies are to be given for Arrears  
 nding out the End of every Year, and not only for Arrears  
 nding out, but even for Arrears which shall come in before  
 e Supplies can be granted, tho' the Supply given to make good  
 rrears in one Year, will certainly encrease the Surpluses in a-  
 ther; when we consider the Method which has obtained of an-  
 tipating the Revenues, before they come into the Exchequer,  
 ntrary to the ancient and legal Practice; when we reflect in  
 at Manner these Accounts have been made up, and in what  
 nner they have been brought in, we cannot but apprehend  
 at a Door is opened by this Precedent for laying new and ex-  
 sive Charges on the Nation; the Revenues appropriated to  
 e Uses of his Majesty's Civil List are subject in their own  
 ature to vary, and even when there is no *Deficiency* in the  
 oduce there may be Arrears in the Receipt. These Arrears  
 ay easily be increased by the Management of designing Mini-  
 rs, by private Directions to Receivers, and by artful Methods  
 stating the Accounts; from all which, we cannot but ap-  
 prehend, that now this Precedent is made, we may have fre-  
 quent Account of Arrears, and a grievous, and even intolerable  
 load may be brought on the Nation in a short Time; and we  
 e persuaded that his Majesty can have no Satisfaction in finding  
 is Court abound in Wealth, whilst he may undergo the Mor-  
 tification of seeing his People reduced to Poverty; neither can  
 e conceive that the latter Part of the Clause is in any Degree  
 an adequate Provision against the Evil we complain of, or the  
 apprehensions we entertain; for an Account to be made up

at his Majesty's Demise, will not prevent the Consequences of this Precedent during his Life; and as we hope that his Reign will be long, so we may be allowed to fear, that even during the Continuance of it, this extraordinary Method of encreasing his Majesty's private Revenue (already very apr) may prove a Source of general Discontent, which is but too ample to produce great Disaffection.

*Plymouth*  
*Willoughby de Brooke*  
*Gower*  
*Harrington*  
*Coventry*  
*Boyle*  
*Northampton*

*Strafford*  
*Litchfield*  
*Beaufort*  
*Scarsdale*  
*Montjoy*  
*Oxford and Mortimer*  
*Bathurst.*

*Die Luna 12<sup>o</sup>. Maii, 1729.*

**H**odie tertia vice lecta est Billa, Entituled, An Act to Ascertain the Custom payable for Corn and Grain imported, for better ascertaining the Price and Quantity of Corn and Grain, for which a Bounty is payable upon Exportation, for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and for giving further time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.

*The Question was put, Whether  
 this Bill shall pass?  
 It was resolved in the Affirmative.*

*Dissentient.*

*1<sup>st</sup>* Because we conceive there will accrue less Detriment to the Publick, by rejecting this whole Bill, than agreeing to it with that part of the Appropriation Clause, which enacts the Sum of 115,000*l.* to be given to his Majesty, for, and upon Account of *Arrears* in the *Civil List*; since it would have been easie, had this Bill been rejected, to have provided for the general Appropriation of the several Aids granted in this Session of Parliament, in some other Manner.



ly. Because the Revenue for defraying the Expences of Majesty's Civil Government, being considerably more ample than that of his Predecessors; we flatter'd ourselves that the Publick would not have been called upon again in so short a time, to make an Addition to that liberal Provision for the Crown, though there had been some small *deficiency* in some of the Duties appropriated to the Service of it: But this, in our Opinions, is so far from being the Case, that we are firmly persuaded, if we had agreed to this Bill, with that part of the Bill, We should have consented to a Grant of a new Aid, not to make good the *deficiency* on an old one; since it is evident to us, that the Produce of the *Civil List* Fund the first Year of His Majesty's Reign rather exceeded than was short of 800,000*l.* even from those Accounts deliver'd into the House, which we believe, will be universally allow'd to be free from any Suspicion of Error, in Favour of the People.

ly. Because we look upon this to be not only a Grant of a new Aid, but a grant made in such an irregular manner, without being demanded by the Crown, that it cannot but give Us reason to think, that however it may be wanted by the Ministry, it may possibly not be desired by his Majesty.

ly. Because the liberal Interpretation of part of the Act settling the *Civil List* Revenues on his Majesty, which was intended for, in order to justify that part of this Claim, to which we object, seems to Us liable to Consequences very dangerous to the Properties of all the Subjects, by putting it into the Power of those who have the Management of the Publick Money, to give the Crown a Title to the *Arrears* of the *Civil List* Funds; though perhaps left on purpose in the Hands of the Receivers, and to a Parliamentary Supply for those very years too.

ly. Because the Argument, which was used for passing this Clause, from the Smallness of the Sum, seems to Us a much stronger Reason why it should not be asked, than why it should be granted.

ly. Because we observe that whenever a Supply for the *Civil List* hath been ask'd in Parliament, it has caus'd great uneasiness in the Nation, tho' demanded from the Crown it- self, and upon Pretences, in our Opinion, more justifiable, and sometimes less unseasonable than this; when, notwithstanding our prevailing Methods of Negotiation, the Fate of *Europe*, as far as we are enabled to judge, is still in Suspense, and we

la-

labour under Difficulties that unavoidably attend such a  
ful, and undetermined Situation of Our Affairs Abroad,  
the Complaints of the People at Home are general and  
and as we fear, too well founded on Account of their Po  
and other Calamities, with which they have been long aff  
and when for that Reason it appears to Us to be not o  
proper Clemency, but true Policy too, to avoid giving  
the least Ground to apprehend, that the Parliament by  
unnecessary Burthens upon them, may it self become o  
their Grievances.

7thly, Because this Attempt, when we consider it in  
Circumstances, as far as appears to us, is without Ex  
and we dread lest it should be made one, and laid hold of  
Precedent hereafter, if ever the Nation should have the  
fortune to see a lavish, weak and rapacious Ministry, a  
with great Power, desirous to raise such extraordinary Sup  
in Parliament, in such extraordinary ways, more in real  
support their own inconsiderate and pernicious Schemes,  
the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

*Scarsdale.*

*Boyle.*

*Gover.*

*Northampton.*

*Oxford and Mortimer.*

*Willoughby de Brooke.*

*Litchfield.*

*Strafford.*

*Warrington.*

*Bathurst.*

*Beaufor.*

*Plymouth.*

*Montjoy.*

*Coventry.*



F I N I S